tween the two varieties. The distribution of the resin ducts in the needles is primarily in the proximal half, as recorded by Marco (1931) and Freytag and Reed (1948) for Engelmann spruce.

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FRED WILLIAM FOXWORTHY

Fred William Foxworthy was born in Goodland, Indiana, July 3, 1877, the son of a Methodist clergyman. Largely by his own efforts, he was able to attend DePauw University, where he was graduated in 1899. After a season at Woods Hole, he entered Cornell University where he received his master's degree in entomology in 1902, and his doctorate in botany in 1904.

He was in the Philippine service from 1905 through 1916, the last three years as head of the School of Forestry and Chief of the Division of Forest Investigation in the Bureau of Forestry, and Professor of Dendrology in the University of the Philippines. In a group of men of distinction, he was particularly distinguished by devotion to the search for the truth (research), and as a teacher of students.

In 1917, he went to the Federated Malay States as Forest Research Officer, being the only non-British subject in the British Colonial Service. He remained there until retired for age in 1932.

He was always particularly interested in timbers, in their sources, characteristics and uses, and published many important works on these subjects. A book on the timber resources of the Orient, finished two years ago, is understood to be in press.

He was a zealous traveler. His journeys, which took him from Scotland to New Zealand, and which included Africa from the Cape to Cairo, enabled him to see in person what the World could contribute to his understanding. After his retirement, he visited Latin America.

In 1934, he married Laura Mae Williamson and settled in Berkeley where the status of a Research Associate in the Department of Botany gave him the facilities of the University of California. He was President of the California Botanical Society in 1942. His death came suddenly in Berkeley on February 4, 1950.

Because the operation of botanical nomenclatural rules tends to commemorate those who contribute to this field of botany, Dr. Foxworthy will be remembered longer for his work in systematic botany, chiefly in the Dipterocarpaceae, than for his more really and immediately important work on the sources, structure and uses of wood.

His friends, throughout the World, will cherish his memory as that of a perfect gentleman.—E. B. Copeland, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.

GENERIC NAMES OF ALGAE PROPOSED FOR CONSERVATION. II.

George F. Papenfuss[1]

In a previous article in this journal, the writer (Papenfuss, 1947) drew attention to several well-established generic names of algae which appeared to be illegitimate and hence in need of conservation. Further work on the marine algae has brought to light a few additional names which might profitably be conserved. They are hereby proposed for conservation.

Chlorophycophyta

Percursaria Bory (Ulvaceae), Dict. class. hist. nat. 4: 393. 1823; and 13: 206. 1828.

versus

Percursaria Bonnemaison, Jour. Phys., Chimie, Hist. Nat. et Arts 94: 178. 1822.

Tetranema Areschoug. Phyc. scand., sect. posterior 418, pl. 2, fig. A. 1850. (Not *Tetranema* Bentham, 1843.)

Diplonema Kjellman, Alg. Arctic Sea 302. 1883. (Not *Diplonema* G. Don, 1838, nor *Diplonema* De Notaris, 1846.)

Type species: *Percursaria percursa* (Ag.) Bory (1828, p. 206).

Although *Percursaria* Bory is a monotypic genus, it has a wide distribution and has for a long time been known by this name. A few authors have regarded the genus as synonymous with *Enteromorpha* Link (1820) but the non-tubular thallus, with its two longitudinal rows of cells, clearly distinguishes *Percursaria* from *Enteromorpha.* The illegitimatizing homonym *Percursaria* Bonnemaison, which is based on *Scytonema compactum,* is synonymous with the schizophycean genus *Dichothrix* Zanardini (1858).

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